

L 15691-65 FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(m)/FS(v)-3/EWG(s)-2/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/
 EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pi-4/P1-4/Pae-2/Peb/Fb-4 AEDC/
 AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3/RADC/APGC/ESD(t)/ESD(si)/AEDC(a)/SSD/BSO/AFWL/AFMDC/AFETR/
 AFFTC(b)/AFFTC(a)/ASD-3 S/0293/64/002/006/0928/0932
 ACCESSION NR: AP5000175 TT/GW/WS

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Skryabin, N. G.; Lyutenko, V. F.; Yarygin, A. V.; Salimzibarov, R. B.

TITLE: Intensity distribution of cosmic rays in the atmosphere to a height of 500 km

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 928-932

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity cycle, cosmic ray, geophysical rocket, single counter, ionization camera, Kosmos satellite, cosmic ray albedo, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: In the period from 1958 to 1963, during a decrease in solar activity, cosmic ray measurements have been carried out by means of geophysical rockets and satellites of the Kosmos type. Geophysical rockets were equipped with single counters and ionization cameras. Satellites of the Kosmos type were equipped with ionization cameras, single counters, and counting telescopes for measuring the cosmic ray albedo. Rocket and satellite launchings were scheduled for days without magnetic storms and quiet sun. Primary cosmic rays were measured at heights of 100-500 km. The cosmic ray albedo measured by rockets equipped with special

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000175

devices was found to be insignificant. Numerical values of measurement data show a slight increase in particle count with height. No indications were found which would associate systematic variations in the intensity of primary cosmic rays with the eleven-year cycle of solar activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, SV

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

ATD PRESS: 3144

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L 21757-65 EWG(j)/FSS-2/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EWG(v)/FCC/T/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/
Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/PeB/P1-4/Pb-4 IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/SSD(c)/AFMD(c)/AFETR/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176 GW-2/WS S/0293/64/002/006/0933/0935

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G., Sokolov, V.D., Skryabin, N.G., Dergeym, S.K.,
Salimzibarov, R.B. B

TITLE: cosmic ray¹⁹, upper atmosphere, primary cosmic radiation, cosmic ray apparatus,
cosmic ray asymmetry, cosmic ray albedo particle

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 933-935

TOPIC TAGS: Some results of measurements of east-west asymmetry in the intensity of
primary cosmic radiation ✓

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the east-west asymmetry of primary cosmic radiation were made to heights of 500 km in 1962. The measuring apparatus was placed in the upper compartment of the rocket directly under the nose cone. The latter was separated at a height of 70-80 km. The apparatus (shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consisted of a system of many counters, collected into three groups of triple-coincidence telescopes with 3 to 5 telescopes in each group. One of these groups sampled particles in a vertical direction. The two other groups of telescopes were mounted in the "east-west" plane at an angle of 60° to the vertical. The rockets were stabilized in space with respect to azimuth and relative to the zenith with an accuracy of ±2°. These measurements made

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

it possible to estimate both the cosmic ray intensity in the vertical, east and west directions and the number of cases of local showers. The experimental value of the effect of east-west asymmetry (K_{ex}) on the basis of the expression

$$K_{ex} = 2 \frac{I_{west} - I_{east}}{I_{west} + I_{east}} \cdot 100\%$$

had a mean value of $26 \pm 2\%$. However, the value K_{ex} determined in this way will be masked by albedo particles. If the particle energy spectrum is assumed to have the form $AE^{-\gamma}$ and if the earth's magnetic field is considered a dipole, beyond the limits of the atmosphere the intensity in a vertical direction will have an average value of the intensities in the slanting directions

$$I_{vert}^* = \frac{I_{west} + I_{east}}{2}$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009176

The experimental value of the mean intensity obtained from the data of the inclined telescopes was greater than the intensity measured by the vertical telescope. This difference is not random and can be interpreted as the absence of a contribution of a significant quantity of albedo particles to the intensities recorded by the vertical telescope. By knowing the intensity of the albedo particles it is possible to find the mean value of the effect of east-west asymmetry of primary cosmic radiation (K), using the expression

$$K = \frac{I_{\text{west}} - I_{\text{east}}}{I_{\text{vert}}} \cdot 100\%$$

it was equal to $34\% \pm 3\%$. The predicted value K, determined from the theory of geomagnetic effects using the integral energy spectrum of primary cosmic radiation, is 35-37%. Thus, two independent methods for determination of K give values in agreement within the limits of error. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

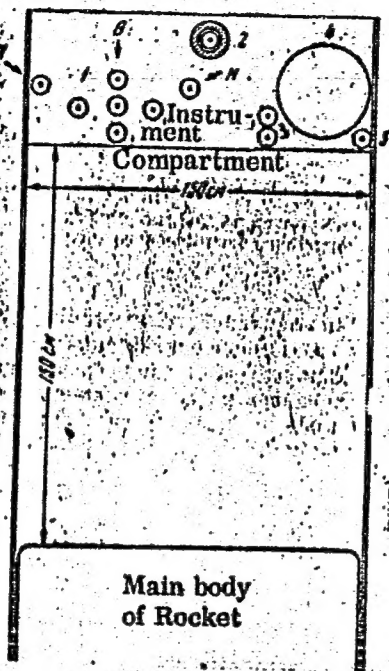
L 21757-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

ENCLOSURE: 01

Figure 1. Sketch of placement of measuring instruments in the upper instrument compartment of a rocket.

1. apparatus for measuring east - west asymmetry, B-group of vertical and H-group of inclined triple-coincidence counter telescope;
2. shielded single Geiger counter;
3. double-coincidence counter telescope;
4. ionization chamber;
5. single unshielded Geiger counter.



Card 4/4

L 1537-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023632

UR/0000/65/000/000/0513/0513

AUTHORS: Shafer, Yu. G.; Kuzhevskiy, B. M.; Kulagin, A. G.; Skryabin, N. G. ^{44,55} ^{44,55} ^{44,55} ^{44,55}

TITLE: Effects of solar and geophysical phenomena in primary radiation, instrumentally recorded by the "Kosmos-19" satellite ^{44,55} (B)

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 513 ^{44,55}

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray measurement, ^{44,55} ^{qvm} cosmic ray intensity, magnetic storm, satellite, satellite mission analysis

ABSTRACT: Results from the processing of cosmic radiation data recorded at 350 to 450 km by the Kosmos-19 satellite between 6 August and 31 December 1963 are presented. No 27-day variation was noted in the intensity of cosmic rays with magnetic rigidity above 3.5 Be during this period of minimal solar activity. During the intensive magnetic storms of 17-27 November a sharp drop in the counting rate was registered (the same effect was observed at the Rezol'yut ground-based station in Yakutsk). On 12 August the counting rate was noted to increase above the mid-month data. This effect followed the appearance of

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023632

the solar chromospheric flares by 10-13 hr. A line of equal intensity was produced from the satellite. Its comparison with the lines presented by S. N. Bernov and N. L. Grigorov (sb. "Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli," vyp. 1. Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958) shows that in the period 1957-1963 the intensity increased by only 3%. The smallness of this increase is related to the large threshold rigidity of the particles registered. [04]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, SV

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 4098

Card 2/2

L 04890-67 EW100/FCC CD/CW

ACC NR: AT6027218

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0097/0101

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Skryabin, N. G.; Salimzibarov, R. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cosmic ray intensity in the stratosphere over Yakutsk during the period from 1958 to 1962

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, ^{cosmic ray telescope,} data processing, graphic data processing/Yakutsk

ABSTRACT: Data on cosmic ray variation obtained with an airborne counter telescope in the stratosphere over Yakutsk are presented in tabular and graphical form. The mean value of cosmic ray intensity is determined at three isobaric levels (100, 200, and 300 db) for seven separate time intervals between 1958 and 1962. Since some of these periods coincide with magnetic activity, and cosmic ray intensity differs widely for magnetically disturbed and quiet days, the data were processed in two groups: one, covering the total data, and one in which only the "quiet" data were considered. Data analysis indicates that the spectrum of primary

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ACC NR: AP6032696

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/005/0924/0924

AUTHOR: Skryabin, N. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Shafer, Yu. G.

ORG: Institute of Cosmo-Physical Observations and Aeronomy, Yakutsk Division, SO AN SSSR (Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala SO SSSR)

TITLE: Screening effects and intensity of cosmic rays beyond the limits of atmosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 924

TOPIC TAGS: metallic screen, cosmic ray intensity, gas discharge counter, atmospheric radiation

ABSTRACT: Comparison of the intensity of cosmic rays obtained experimentally using screened and unscreened gas-discharge counters has shown considerable differences in results. It has been observed that by increasing the thickness of a lead screen from 0 to 1.5 cm the increase of the screening effect is almost linear. By using a method of linear extrapolation towards the limits of a screen, the intensity outside of the limits of the Earth's magnetosphere, freed from the screening effect, was found to be $(0.275 + 0.025)$ particles $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1} \text{ster}^{-1}$. Compared with this value, the intensity measured with counters fitted with 0.5 cm Al, 1.5 cm Al and 1.5 cm Pb screens will be greater by 5.5, 16.4, and 31%, respectively. Data of ISZ "Elektron-2" were kindly offered by Yu. I. Logachev. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 523.165

ACC NR: AP7000524

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/011/1776/1777

AUTHOR: Kuzhevskiy, B. M.; Salimzibarov, R. B.; Skryabin, N. G.;
Shafer, Yu. G.

ORG: Institute of Space Physics Research and Aeronomy, Yakut Branch,
Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut kosmofizicheskikh
issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya,
Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Some preliminary results of a study of intensity variations of
cosmic rays carried out by the Kosmos-25 satellite /Paper presented at the
All-Union Conference on Physics of Cosmic Rays held in Moscow from 15 to November 1965/
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 11,
1966, 1776-1777

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray measurement,
cosmic ray particle, *solar activity, gas discharge counter, ionization chamber,
scintillation counter, meteorologic satellite /Kosmos-25 satellite*
ABSTRACT: The satellite Kosmos-25 was launched on 27 Feb 1964 to study
cosmic ray variations. The measuring equipment installed on board the
satellite included shielded and unshielded gas-discharge counters, a
shielded scintillation-counter array, and an ionization chamber. On
the basis of monthly mean values of readings of these devices, several
assumptions concerning the relationship between variations in cosmic

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ACC NR: AP7000524

ray intensity and solar activity were made. Instrument readings were taken for the energy threshold $P_0 = 4$ Bev with reference to an altitude of 350 km. The informations obtained from the array and from the shielded and unshielded counters indicate a 30-day lag in the variations in cosmic ray intensity in respect to the variations in solar activity (Fig. 1). The ionization chamber readings characterize the ionizing power of particles more than it does their intensity. Fig. 1 indicates that the chamber readings increase when particle intensity, recorded by the counter, is decreased. In a number of cases additional radiation was recorded by the shielded counter, the effect of which increased during flight of the satellite at low latitudes. The authors assume that this phenomena can be attributed to either the recording of electron-positron pairs developed by γ -quanta, the effect of x-ray on the shield of the counter, or solar x-ray radiation during atmospheric flares. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

[WA-75]

[QS]

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7000524

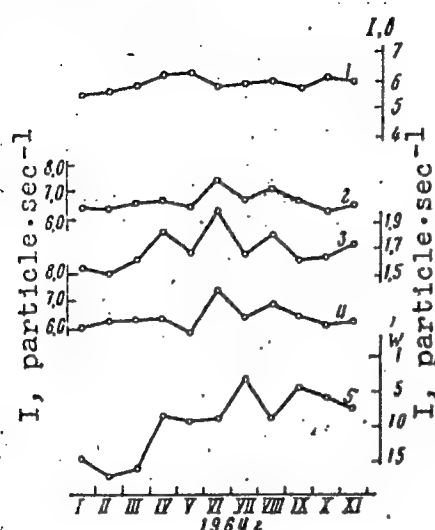


Fig. 1. The time distribution of cosmic ray intensity according to measurements made by the Kosmos-25 satellite in 1964 and obtained from the Wolf numbers for the same period. Curves of intensity variations of cosmic rays were constructed according to data of: 1) an ionization chamber; 2) a single nonshielded counter; 3) a shielded scintillator counter array; 4) a single shielded counter; and 5) Wolf's numbers.

SUB CODE: 22,04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

SEKRYABIN, N.Y.

How we raised veneer cutters' labor productivity. Der.prom.4
no.10:24 0 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Povolzhskiy fanernyy zavod.
(Ioshkar-Ola--Veneer and veneering)

SKryabin, N. P.

✓ Determination of the Resistance to Deformation of Metals.
D. I. Suvorov, M. A. Benyakovskii, and N. P. Skryabin.
(Zvodnaya Laboratoriya, 1955, 21, (1), 97-98; in Russian).
In the technique described, the resistance to deformation of
metals is found by compression tests on cylindrical specimens
whose bearing surfaces are provided with anti-friction layers.
Data calculated from such tests are shown to agree well with
those of tensile tests for an alloy steel.—S. K.

Vink

LFH

Metal

3

137-58-6-12141

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shadrin, V.A., Suyarov, D.I., Skryabin, N.P.

TITLE: Specific Pressures Encountered in Rolling of Metal in Blooming Mills (Udel'nyye davleniya pri prokatke na blyuminge)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chernykh metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 109-113

ABSTRACT: A presentation of results of experiments on the determination of pressures (P) exerted by the metal against the rolls of a Model-850 blooming mill equipped with five sets of grooves. Ingots of U12A, S 60, 12 MKh, and 27SG steel, heated to a temperature of 1200-1300°C, were rolled in 25 passes into blooms with a cross section of 185 x 185 mm (10 passes through the first set of grooves, six passes each through the second and third sets, two in the fourth, and one in the fifth set). The P's were determined with the aid of dynamometers with wire gages mounted under the pressure screws; in the first 16 passes the P was measured on the left dynamometer, while the right dynamometer was employed in all subsequent passes. It has been established that at temperatures between

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137-58-6-12141

Specific Pressures Encountered in Rolling of Metal in Blooming Mills

1100° and 1050° the specific P's, 3-9 kg/mm², exerted against the rolls by various types of steel investigated, are greatly dependent on the temperature of the ingots and on the temperature drop between the surface and the core of the ingots.

M.Z.

1. Metals--Processing 2. Pressure--Determination 3. Rolling mills--Equipment

Card 2/2

SHADRIN, V.A., inzh.; SKRYABIN, N.P., inzh.

Effect of lubrication on the deformability of rolled steel.
Bul. TSHIICHM no. 9:26-29 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Rolling(Metalwork))
(Metalworking lubricants)

SOV/122-58-12-24/32

AUTHOR: N.P. Skryabin, Engineer

TITLE: Letter to the Editor: Comments to the Article of A.A. Korolev, "Principles of Operation and Calculation of Planetary Rolling Stands" published in the Nr 4, 1957, issue of this journal (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 12, p 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The writer of this letter claims that certain assumptions expressed in the article by Korolev are incorrect. The formula for determining the thickness of the slab in the case of rolling of metal by means of planetary rolls (according to the sketches 6 and B in Fig 2 of the quoted paper) derived theoretically by Korolev reads thus:

$$H = (200 \text{ to } 950) d/z^2$$

where d is the diameter of the planetary roll and z is the number of pairs of planetary rolls. On the basis of this formula the author concluded that the production on rolling mills of the variant B is more efficient than that of the variant 6. This is not borne out by certain theoretical considerations and

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SOV/122-58-12-24/32
Letter to the Editor: Comments to the article of A.A. Korolev,
"Principles of Operation and Calculation of Planetary Rolling
Stands published in the Nr 4, 1957, issue of this journal

experience obtained in planetary rolling stands produced
outside Russia. In view of what is said in this note
the permissible slab thickness in planetary rolling stands
should be

$$H = (300 \text{ to } 450) d/z^2$$

Various other inaccuracies and errors are also pointed
out and it is stated that due to these factors the
formula derived by A.A. Korolev is to be verified and
the accuracy of these formulae proved, and this has to
be taken into consideration in selecting the basic
parameters of planetary rolling stands.

Card 2/2

SKRYABIN, N.P.

AUTHOR: Skryabin, N.P.

32-1-32/55

TITLE: New Investigation Method of Metal Deformation
(Novyy metod issledovaniya deformatsii metalla).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 82-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new method recommended in this paper is based upon the application of composed lead samples which are welded together by Wud's (Wood's) alloy or by tin. The method consists in the following: A lead foil is cut into separate strips; these strips are heated up to a temperature of 100° and are welded together with Wud's (Wood's) alloy or tin. When welding with tin a temperature of 250° is necessary. The samples obtained in this manner are then coated with Wud's (Wood's) alloy or tinned. The sample composed in this manner is a monolithic piece of metal which can be forged or rolled. The welding lines remain well visible in every cross section of the sample. This is the case also with different kinds of treatment. Therefore, the changing of distances between strips make it possible to form an opinion concerning the phenomena of deformation or displacements of the metal mass in the course of

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New Investigation Method of Metal Deformation

32-1-32/55

rolling or other kinds of treatment. There are 1 figure, and
4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals
(Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh
metallov).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Metallurgy 2. Metals-Deformation-Test methods

S/137/60/000/010/010/040
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, p. 113,
23288

AUTHORS: Shadrin, V.A., Skryabin, N.P.

TITLE: Distribution of Longitudinal Stresses in a Strip During Rolling on
Smooth Rolls

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chern. metallov,
1959, No. 6, pp. 58 - 64

TEXT: A method is described to study the strained state during rolling on
composite Pb-specimens having cylindrical apertures in the joint plane. The direc-
tion and magnitude of stresses are evaluated by the relative changes in the axis
length of the apertures during deformation.

L.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/007/017/072
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Skryabin, N. P.

TITLE: Specific features of metal deformation under rolling on planetary strip mills

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 5-6, abstract 7D32
("Tr. Konferentsii: Tekhn. progress v tekhnol. prokatn. proiz-va".
Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1960, 526-534)

TEXT: A working model of a planetary mill with diameter of idling rolls equal to 250 mm and of working rolls - 25 mm was designed and constructed. Dynamometers were set up to measure the vertical component of the pressure of the metal on the rolls. Specimens were prepared from Pb, Al, and steel. The steel specimens were heated up to 1,100°C in an electric furnace. When composite specimens were used, the displacement of metal particles in the strain seat, was studied. The analysis of experimental data showed that at low velocities and small initial strip thickness, the creeping of the surface layers of the metal and their displacement in the direction opposite to the direction of rolling is observed. As the velocity and thickness are increased, the opposite phenomenon

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Specific features of metal deformation ...

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A060/A101

occurs. The flow of metal in width is analogous to usual rolling at low tension, for example in a blooming mill. The absolute spread does not depend, in magnitude on the width of the rolled strips. The roll load is of a pulsating character. The specific pressure increases with reduced feed and increased initial thickness of strips at fixed final thickness. High rates of metal feed are the most advantageous for rolling.

B. Ilyukovich

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SHTERNOV, Mikhail Mikhailovich; KOCHETOV, I.M., retsenzent; SKRYABIN, N.P.,
red.; SKOROBOGACHEVA, A.P., red. izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Roll-groove design for rolling angle steel] Kalibrovka uglovoi sta-
li. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvet-
noi metallurgii, 1961. 54 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

89973

S/133/61/000/003/007/014
A054/A033

1.1300

also 1454, 1045

AUTHORS: Makayev, S. V., Engineer; Skryabin, N. P., Engineer;
Rabinovich, D. M., Engineer; Shadrin, V. A., Candidate of
Technical Sciences; Korshikov, V. D., Engineer

TITLE: Mastering the rolling of light-weight sections of low-alloy
steels

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1961, 240 - 245

TEXT: The new light-weight beams and channels (ГОСТ - GOST 8239-56
and GOST 8240-56) made of low-alloy steel have not the same strength as
the corresponding sections made of carbon steel. In order to obtain the
required strength, larger sizes of these sections are used and in this
way the savings otherwise effected are partly lost. This draw-back is
compensated for by improving the mechanical properties of the steels of
which the light-weight sections are made. In order to find suitable
methods to this end, tests were made with the most current low-alloy steels:
09Г2 (09G2), 15XCHП (15KhSND) and compared with the CT.3 (St.3) grade
steels. The tests were carried out with the cooperation of L. I. Putil't-

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Mastering the rolling of

sev, Yu. D. Korkodinov, S. V. Gubert, V. V. Skakun, V. V. Kutayev and V. S. Serebryakov. Beams and channels were rolled on the model "800" rolling mill. The parameters of the electromotors, the metal pressure on the rolls, the rolling temperature and the accuracy of the sections obtained were closely controlled. The same roll-pass designs were used as in the conventional process. The bloom were heated to 1280°C, rolled first in a "900" mill, next in the "800" mill, (with 3 - 5 passes on the first and 3 passes on the second stand) and then processed in the finishing mill. The roughing stands were actuated by a d-c 6200 hp motor (80 - 160 rpm, 55.5 TM rated torque), while the finishing stand was driven by a 2500 hp motor (rated torque: 22.4 TM). The energetic parameters were recorded on the tape of an OT-24 (OT-24) oscillograph, the metal pressure on the roll was registered by special YN4M (UICHM) dynamometer with wire pickups. The rolling temperature after the "900" stand was registered by a photoelectric pyrometer, before the finishing stand by a radiation pyrometer. Based on the test results it was found that the load on the motor increased by about 10 %, the rolling pressure by about 25 %, the specific electric power consumption by about 10 - 20 %, when rolling light-weight sections of low-alloy

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Mastering the rolling of ...

steels as compared with carbon steels. It was found, as regards temperature conditions, that low-alloy steels possess a higher deformation resistance at the final (lower) rolling temperatures, (750 - 850°C), than carbon steels. Therefore additional care has to be taken in adjusting the stand to obtain the required dimensions of the section. The standstills of the mill increased by about 10 % when rolling low-alloy steels, on account of changes of rolls and fixtures, so that the output of the mill dropped by about 10 %. However, the 09G2 steel, which is most suitable for light-weight sections, has a great strength in hot-rolled condition, as well as good welding properties and a lower ductility compared with St.3 steels. These properties of the 09G2 steel can still be improved by subjecting it to hardening and annealing at 580°C for 1,5 hours. As a result of heat treatment, the 09G2 steel obtains a fine grained ferrite-perlite structure; moreover, when annealed at 520°C, its strength increases further by about 10 - 20 %. 09G2 steel is also considerably tougher than the St.3 steels (after complete heat treatment its toughness exceeds that of St.3 steel at +20°C by 30%, at -40°C about three times.). Thus, with regard to the higher load of the motor and the reduced output of the mill, the production of light-weight sections from low-alloy steels will yield actual sav-

X

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89973

S/133/61/000/003/007/014

A054/A033

Mastering the rolling of ...

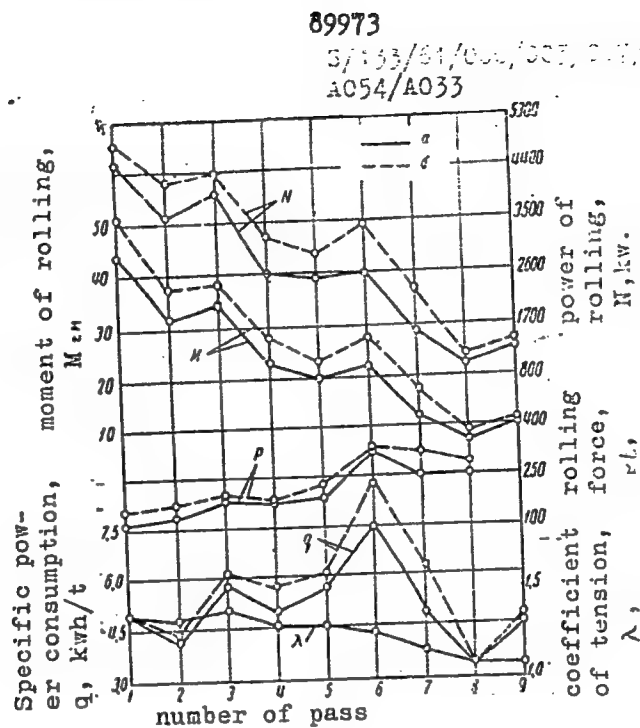
ings for the national economy in the low-alloy-sections are subjected to the heat treatment indicated. There are 8 figures and 4 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nizhne-Tagil'sk metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Nizhne-Tagil Metallurgical Combine) and Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals)

Card 4/6

Mastering the rolling of

Figure 4: The change in the parameters of rolling light-weight beams (24) from St.3kp (carbon) and 15KhSND (low-alloy) steel, a, b, per pass, on the "800" stand.



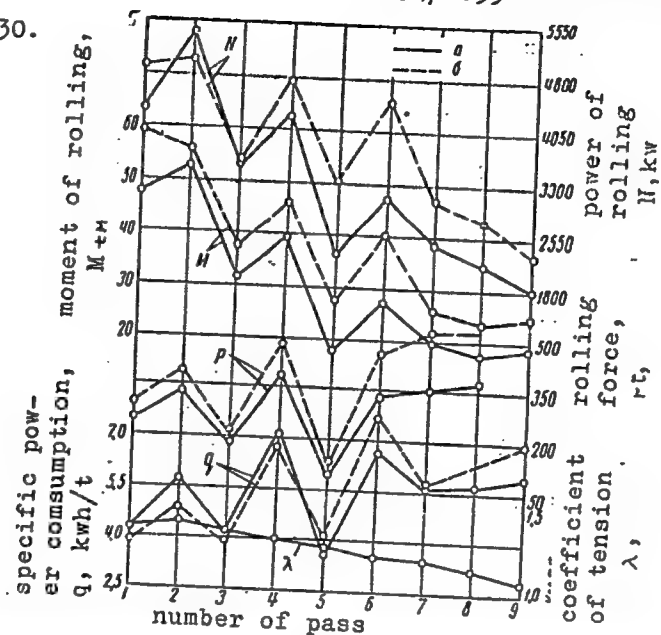
Card 5/6

8997B

S/133/61/000/003/007/014
A054/A033

Mastering the rolling of

Figure 5: Idem, for beams 30.



Card 6/6

SKRYABIN, N.P.; TROFIMOV, G.K.; KOCHETOV, I.M.; BARYSHNIKOV, P.A.;
ANAN'IN, K.I.; SHKURKO, I.M.; MINTS, B.M.; PASTUKHOV, Ye.S.; ZHELNIN, P.P.

Greater efficiency in grooving and the mechanization of rolling
on the 500 and 280 mills. Metallurg 6 no.12:23-27 D '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Omutninskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Ural'skiy institut
chernykh metallov.

(Rolling mills--Equipment and supplies)

SKRYABIN, N.F.; VINOUEV, I.Ya.; KORSHECHIKOV, V.D.; KOCHETOV, I.M.

Rolling channels with a high output of the finishing groove.
Metallurg 7 no.1:30-31 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy
metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

SKRYABIN, N.P.; MEREKIN, B.V.; KORSHCHIKOV, V.D.

Determination of metal economy. Metallurg 7 no.8:27-29
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy
metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

KHOREV, V.N.; BARANOVA, N.A.; GORLACH, I.A.; KVASOV, Ye.I.; KRAMARENKO, I.S.;
MIRONOV, L.V.; PRIVALOV, S.S.; LYASKO, M.V.; DUBROV, N.F.;
MIRONOV, L.V.; KOKSHAROVA, I.K.; MIKHALEV, M.S.; LAZAREV, E.M.;
KUZNETSOVA, I.R.; LAPKIN, N.I.; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; GOL'DSHTEYN, M.I.;
GUTERMAN, S.G.; ODINOKOV, Yu.I.; SKRYABIN, N.P.; KORSHCHIKOV, V.D.

Research by the Ural Ferrous Metal Research Institute. Stal'
22 no.7:621,623,638-639,670 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Metallurgical research)

MAKAYEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKRYABIN, N.P., inzh.; KORSHCHIKOV, V.D.,
inzh.

Rolling beams on universal rolling mill stands. Stal' 22 no.12:
1088-1092 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Ural'skiy
institut chernykh metallov.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Beams and girders)

SHALAYEV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; KALININ, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KOLBIN, Anatoliy Ivanovich; MEREKIN, Boris Vasil'yevich; FEYGIN, Geshel' Davidovich; VINOKUROV, Izrail Yakovlevich; SKAKUN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KAPUSTIN, Arkadiy Ivanovich; MOGILEVSKIY, David Markovich; ALEKSEYEVA, Tat'yana Alekseyevna; BABAYLOV, Finopent Ivanovich; SKRYABIN, N.P., red.; KRYZHKOVA, M.L., red.izd-va; KOROL', V.P., tekhn. red.

[Improving procedures and equipment in shape rolling mills]
Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii i oborudovaniia v sortoprokat-
nom tsekhe. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 163 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Rolling (Metalwork))--Equipment and supplies

MAKAYEV, Sergey Vladimirovich; VINOKUROV, Izrail Yakovlevich; MERKSIN,
Boris Vasil'yevich; FEYGIN, Geshel' Davidovich; ~~SKRYABIN, Nikolay~~
~~Petrovich~~; RYABOKON', Nikolay Kononovich; LEDNEV, M.P., retsenzent;
KOTSAR', Sergey Leonidovich, red.; BUR'KOV, M.M., red.izd-va;
MAL'KOVA, N.T., tekhn. red.

[Production of lightweight sections]Proizvodstvo oblegchennykh
profilei. [By]S.V.Makaev i dr. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962.
215 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

SKRYABIN, N.P.; BAAKASHVILI, V.S.; KORSHIKOV, V.D.

Resistance to deformation during the rolling of titanium
alloys. Trudy GPI [Gruz] no.4:123-133 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

L 57521-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ENP(v)/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(h)//ENP(b)/ENP(l)/EWA(c)

Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AR5013008

UR/0137/65/000/004/D011/D011
621.771.001

33
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4D71

AUTHOR: Skryabin, N. P.; Korshchikov, V. D.; Tokmakov, P. Ya.; Gritsenko, Yu. P.

TITLE: Deformation and forces in hot rolling of titanium alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. in-ta Chern. met., v. 3, 1964, 132-142

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, metal deformation, metal rolling, hot rolling

TRANSLATION: Deformation of titanium alloys during rolling in smooth and calibrated rolls was experimentally studied to design rolls for producing high-quality standard cross-sectional stock. Experimental data were obtained on resistance to deformation and mean specific pressure for various titanium alloys. These data may be used for calculating the force parameters for rolling these alloys. N. Yudina.

SUB CODE: MM, IE

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 57520-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c)
Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AR5013010

UR/0137/65/000/004/D011/D011
621.771.001

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4D74

AUTHOR: Skryabin, N. P.; Bazhanov, Yu. M.; Kazakov, K. A.; Godin, N. I.;
Kochetov, I. M.

TITLE: Testing of sizing rolls for rolling light section stock from titanium alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. in-ta Chern. met., v. 3, 1964, 143-148

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, rolling mill, metal rolling

TRANSLATION: Investigations were conducted to determine the optimum conditions for rolling titanium alloys on the 280 light section mill. It was found that the grooves in rolls for rolling titanium alloys should be designed in such a way that the gripping angle does not exceed 0.30-0.32 radians (17-18°). Under these conditions stable gripping of the rolled stock by the rolls is ensured. During rolling it is necessary to check the setting of the mill carefully. Rolling should be done on the oval-oval system to improve the quality of the surface during sizing. It is

Card 1/2

L 63L93-65 EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/ENT(d)/ENT(m)/ENP(b)/T/EWA(d)/ENP(l)/ENP(w)/ENP(v)/

ACCESSION NR: AP5019973 ENP(t) MJW/JD/HW

UR/0136/65/000/008/0084/0085

669.295.004.12:621.771.2

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, N. Ye.; Skryabin, N. P.; Kushakevich, S. A.; Nikitin, Ye. M.;
Bazhenov, Yu. M.; Tokmakov, P. Ya.; Gritsenko, Yu. P.; Makhmutova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical properties and structure of titanium alloys during rolling

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, titanium alloy rolling, titanium alloy structure, titanium alloy mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties and microstructure of BT5, BT8, and BT15 titanium alloys rolled on rolling mill 300 at various temperatures and with various reductions have been investigated. Specimens 20 x 28 x 140 mm were preheated and rolled with a rolling-end temperature of 800, 850, 900, 1000, and 1100C. The experiments showed that tensile strength of all the alloys increased as rolling temperature decreased from 1100 to 800C. Microscopic examination revealed that recrystallization was not completed at 800-850C, but only at 900-1000C. The recrystallized structure improved ductility; the values changed according to the curve, hav-

Card 1/2

L 63198-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019973

ing a maximum at 900--1000C. A further increase in rolling temperature up to 1100C increased the grain size and concentration of impurities on the grain boundaries. As a result, the elongation and reduction of area dropped and the embrittlement increased. A change of rolling reduction from 10 to 27% affected the tensile strength insignificantly, but increased plastic characteristics considerably. This phenomenon is caused by improved structure.. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [WW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, 45

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4173

Card

2/2

L 45380-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/
EWA(c) Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5009742

UR/0136/65/000/004/0064/0056

44
B

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, N. Ye.; Skryabin, N. P.

TITLE: Deformation of titanium alloys during rolling

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: section mill, titanium alloy, box furnace, barrel type irregularity, deformation ratio, flowage, hot rolling, analog computer

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments with the rolling of VT5 (α -), VT8 (α , β -) and VT15 (β -) titanium alloys in a section mill was performed with the object of determining the concomitant patterns of deformations and the analytic relations for calculating the widening. The investigation was carried out in a laboratory two-high "300" section mill, using specimens with original dimensions of 28x28x140 mm and wedge-shaped specimens which prior to rolling were heated in a salt box furnace to 800, 850, 900, 1000, and 1100°C, for 15 minutes at a single temperature in each case. They were then rolled to a thickness of 10-12 mm, in the course of three passes. During the experiments the dimensions of the specimens were measured before and after each pass and their deformation ratios calculated. Compared with

Card 1/3 7

L 45080-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009742

steel, titanium alloys show greater development of barrel-type surface irregularities and their internal temperature distribution during cooling is less uniform; this is attributed to the fact that the heat conduction of titanium is 1.8 times lower than that of steel. On the basis of data obtained by means of an analog device, differential equations of heat balance were compiled, solved by means of an analog computer, and then used to plot curves of the cooling temperature of the metal over the thickness of the billet as a function of its cooling time, which showed that the surface of titanium alloys cools more rapidly than that of steel. Due to the considerable temperature drop between the center and the surface of titanium-alloy billets, the deformation over the depth of the billet does not proceed uniformly. The outer layers of the metal have a lower temperature than the inner and hence also a greater deformation resistance. Therefore, in the process of rolling, the flowage of the metal of the central layers of the billet predominates and so does their longitudinal and transverse displacement with respect to the surface layers, chiefly in the direction of the least resistance -- width. On the basis of experimental findings the authors plotted a generalized curve of the widening index as a function of deformation factors, ultimately deriving a formula for calculating the widening of metal during the hot rolling of titanium-alloy sections. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 63193-65 EMP(k)/EMP(z)/EMA(c)/ENT(d)/ENT(m)/EMP(b)/T/EMA(d)/EMP(l)/EMP(w)/EMP(v)/

ACCESSION NR: AP5019973 EMP(t) MJW/JD/HW

UR/0136/65/000/008/0084/0085

669.295.004.12:621.771.2

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, N. Ye.; Skryabin, N. P.; Kushakevich, S. A.; Nikitin, Ye. M.;
Bazhenov, Yu. M.; Tokmakov, P. Ya.; Gritsenko, Yu. P.; Makhmutova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical properties and structure of titanium alloys during rolling

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, titanium alloy rolling, titanium alloy structure, titanium alloy mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties and microstructure of BT5, BT8, and BT15 titanium alloys rolled on rolling mill 300 at various temperatures and with various reductions have been investigated. Specimens 20 x 28 x 140 mm were preheated and rolled with a rolling-end temperature of 800, 850, 900, 1000, and 1100C. The experiments showed that tensile strength of all the alloys increased as rolling temperature decreased from 1100 to 800C. Microscopic examination revealed that recrystallization was not completed at 800-850C, but only at 900-1000C. The recrystallized structure improved ductility; the values changed according to the curve, hav-

Card 1/2

L 63498-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019973

ing a maximum at 900—1000C. A further increase in rolling temperature up to 1100C increased the grain size and concentration of impurities on the grain boundaries. As a result, the elongation and reduction of area dropped and the embrittlement increased. A change of rolling reduction from 10 to 27% affected the tensile strength insignificantly, but increased plastic characteristics considerably. This phenomenon is caused by improved structure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [WW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, 45

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 423

Card 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.

L-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69152

Author : Skryabin, N.S., Rusin, A.P.

Title : Utilization of Water Soils in Gorkov District.

Orig Pub : Zemledelie, 1956, No 1, 44-48

Abstract : Information is given on experimental utilization of the waterlogged peat bogs of the Kudma River, drained in 1940-1943. The ploughing down of bushes was conducted by a refitted plough PKB-56. After breaking up the soil layers with heavy disk harrows, the section was ploughed over and disked the following year. After sowing timothy grass, fescue and brome grass (25 kg per hectare), the section was rolled by a tractor-driven water spraying roller. The hay crop in the first year was 40 to 42, and in 1955, 50-60 centners per hectare. In sections not covered by bushes, the seeding of grasses was conducted the same year as breaking the

Card 1/2

USSR/Meadow Cultivation - The Meadow.

K-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69145

increases the weight of the second harvest, the size of which is nearly that of the first. For reasons of economy it is best to add a moderate dose of fertilizer (N_{60}) in two stages, spring and summer. The nitrogenous nutrient exerts a favorable influence on the chemical composition of hay and on the species composition of the grasses.

Card 2/2

- 7 -

SOV/137-58-11-22214

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Serebrennikova, M. A., Skryabin, P. P.

TITLE: A Laboratory Model of a Vertical Vacuum Retort Oven for Thermal Production of Potassium (Laboratornaya model' vertikal'noy vakuumretortnoy pechi dlya polucheniya kaliya termicheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 5, pp 56-60

ABSTRACT: The design of a laboratory vacuum retort oven (O) is presented. It has been made and tested. The O is an externally-heated tube of heat-resistant St with a gas tight cover at either end. Within the O there is mounted an Fe sleeve with a cover and a central tube welded to the bottom of the sleeve. The charge is loaded into the sleeve, and the Me vapors are withdrawn downward through the central tube into a condenser. This establishes the interval required for separate condensation of the sublimated KCl and K vapors. The salt condenses on the walls of the sleeve and the outer surface of the central tube through which the K vapors are emitted. The model is handy to operate and assures a high K yield, in the 72-74% range. A larger-model periodic O, with the charge heated on two sides, is being designed.

Card 1/1

L. P.

SKRYABIN, R.M.

Effect of the end form of a small diamond bit on its wearing
quality. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.12:123-127
D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochmyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.

SKRYABIN, R.M., aspirant

Technology of diamond drilling under conditions of permafrost.

Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.3:124-128 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.

ULANOV, Ye.S.; SKRYABIN, S.A., inzh.; BYKOV, N.V.

Bridge across the Volga at Rybinsk. Transp. stroi. 1/4 no.1:
17-21 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyekta Giprokommundortransa (for Ulanov).

SKRYABIN, S.F., kapitan 1-go ranga

The kind of practical manual on navigation that would be desirable
to have. Mor. sbor. 47 no.11:64-66 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SKRYABIN, S. K., ARTAMONOVA, S. I., and KRASILNIKOV, N. A.,

"Biosynthesis of Antiviral Substance of Actinomyces Origin."

report submitted for the International Congress for Microbiology, Stockholm, Sweden,
4-9 Aug 1958.

SARYABIN, S.Z.

Fragments of the Kosiaria steppe in the middle reaches of the
Indigirka River. Bot. zhur. 49 no. 7:889-896 JI '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Yakutsk.

SKRYABIN, V.

The "push-button" war has been tested (special correspondent H. Baldwin).
Nashi vesti 10 no.55:3-4 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Atomic warfare)

SKRYABIN, V.

Mobilizing hidden potentialities of collective and state farms.
Vop.ekon. no.6:51-55 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Pervyi sekretar' Zaporozhskogo oblastnogo komiteta
Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy.
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Agriculture)

SKRYABIN, V.

Labor productivity is the main thing. Sots. trud 6 no.8:13-18'
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Zaporozhskogo obkoma Kommunisticheskoy
partii Ukrainy.
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Labor productivity)

SKRYABIN, V.

In the struggle for improving the organization of work in
production. Sots. trud 7 no.5:11-17 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Zaporozhskogo oblastnogo komiteta
Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy.
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Steel industry--Technological innovations)
(Socialist competition)

KUCHERSKIY, L.V.; GETSEN, E.K.; SKRYABIN, V.A.; KONONENKO, N.I.;
KOLESOV, I.M.; ANDREYEV, V.F.

Industrial safety in carrying out and cementing development
workings during the occurrence of oil and gas. Nauch. trudy
Perm NIUI no. 4:103-126 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

SKRYABIN, V.F.

Characteristics of the migration of some heavy metals disseminated by water in mountainous regions. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no. 6:24-28 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kompleksnaya geologos'yomochnaya poiskovaya ekspeditsiya Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta UzSSR. Submitted May 3, 1965.

SKRYABIN, Viktor Georgiyevich; NECHAYEV, M.A., nauchn. red.;
RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., ved. red.

[Scavenging and testing gas pipelines] Produvka i ispy-
tanie magistral'nykh gazoprovodov. Leningrad, Gostoptekh-
izdat, 1963. 106 p. (MIRA 17:3)

STAVRAKI, L.N. [Stavraki, L.M.] (Kuybyshev); SKRYABIN, V.M. (Kuybyshev)

Using the method of additional load for strain calculation
of plane and three-dimensional trusses. Prykl. mekh. 9
no.4:417-425 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

~~SE~~RYABIN, V.P.

High-altitude suit. Nashi vesti 9 no.33:2-3 Je '53. (MIRA 7:9)
(Air pilots)

SKRYABIN, V.P.

Protection against the atomic bomb. Nashivati 9 no.36:3 Ag '53.

(MLBA 6:7)

(Atomic bomb)

SKRYABIN, V.P.

Protection against the atomic bomb (continuation). Nashi vesti 9 no.40:2-3
0 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Atomic bomb)

SKRYABIN, V. V.

SKRYABIN, V. V.: "Physiological investigations of static muscular activity and its training." Min Health RSFSR. Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'
No 32, 1956. Moscow.

SKRYABIN, V.V.

Training for static exercise. Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i
farm. 3:77 '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta;
zaveduyushchiy kafedroy professor N.K. Vereshchagin. Sverdlovsk
(FATIGUE) (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

SKRYABIN, V. V., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Physiological studies of static muscular activity and its training." Sverdlovsk, 1957. 26 pp (Min of Health RSFSR, Len Sanitary-Hygiene² Med Inst, Chair of Normal Physiology ~~LSGMI~~, Chair of Normal Physiology of Sverdlovsk ~~XXXXX~~ Med Inst), 220 copies. Author ^{indicated} ~~shown~~ on cover. List of author's works pp 24-26 (17 titles) (KL, 2-58, 115)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Physiology of Work and Sport. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102327.

Author : Skryabin, V. V.; Rozenblat, V. V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Endurance of Static Strain by Various Muscle Groups

Orig Pub: Teoriya i praktika fiz. kul'tury, 1957, 20, No 8, 597-600.

Abstract: By means of a mercury dynamometer, the endurance to static exertion was studied in untrained individuals and in athletes; as its index, the duration of unremitting execution of the static exertion was taken which was equal to half of the maximum force of the given muscle group. Maximum endurance to

Card 1/2

111

SKRYABIN, V.V.

Changes in external respiration in static work. Trudy Vses. ob-va
fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:91-93 '58. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. N.K. Vereshchagin).
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING) (RESPIRATION)

SKRYABIN, V.V.; ROZENBLAT, V.V.

Some data on the static strength of various groups of muscles.
Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:94-98 '58.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i Sverdlovskiy gorodskoy vrachebno-fizkul'turnyy dispanser.
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING) (FATIGUE) (MUSCLES)

SKRYABIN, V. V.; SHABUNIN, R. A.; DOBRONRAVOV, S. N. (Sverdlovsk)

Characteristics of the function of the cardiovascular system under
static stress. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.1:39-45 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY))

SKRYABIN, V.V.

Study of an erythema produced by ultraviolet rays during a period of fatigue. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 27 no.1:64 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. P.K.Vereshchagin)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (FATIGUE)

SKRYABIN, Ye.I.,.inzh. .

Production of insulating peat slabs in low capacity sections. Torf.
prom. 38 no.1:23-25 '61. . (MIRA 14:2)

1. Trest "Ivgostorf."
(Peat) (Insulating materials)

SKRYABIN, Ye.I., inzh.

Machine with a disk saw. Torf. prom. 38 no. 3:31-32 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Ivgostorf Ivanovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Peat machinery)

KRYLOV, B.S.; PYATACHKOV, B.I.; ROMANOVA, T.M.; SKRYABIN, Ye.I.

Drying of insulation slabs made from peat. Torf.prom. 40 nc.5:
25-28 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskij institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Peat--Drying) (Insulating materials)

SKRYABIN, Ye.I., 1941.

Automatic control of the production of heat-insulating peat
plates. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.7:4-6 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SKRYABINA, A.A.; KOTCHENKOVA, G.G.

Yield of wild berries in various forest types of Kotel'nich District,
Kirov Province. Rast.res. 1 no.3:423-425 '65. . (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhiivotnogo syr'ya
i pushniny, Kirov.

SHOSTAKOVICH, D.; CHULAKI, M.; PEYKO, N.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, Nikita;
VOLKONSKIY, A.; ANDREYEV, N., akademik; SKRYABINA, A.N.;
SHABORKINA, A.

More discussion on the photoelectronic music synthesizer.
Znan.sila 35 no. 11:28 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electroacoustics)

SKRYABINA, A. V.

Biology - Study and Teaching

Organization of summer assignments and nature work in Pioneer camps. Est. v shkole Xx.
No. 2:73-78 Mr-Apr '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

SKRYABINA, Antonina Vladimirovna; zasluzhennaya uchitel'nitse RSFSR;
VRONSKAYA, I., red.; KUVYRKOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[My work with young naturalists] Moia rabota s iunnatami.
[Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM " Molodaia gvatdiia," 1960. 98 p.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Nature study)

SKRYABINA, A. V., zasluzhennaya uchitel'nitsa shkoly RSFSR (Moskva)

How the young naturalists fought the gypsy moth. Biol. v shkole
no. 3:55-57 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Gipsy moth)

SELIVANOV, A.A.; PLESHANOVA, R.A.; SKRYABINA, E.A.; SMORODINTSEV, A.A.

Testing the effectiveness of live adenovirus vaccine. I. Reactogenic properties. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 8 no.3:263-270 My'64.

1. Department of Virology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad.

BILENKO, M.V.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M.; SKRYABINA, E.G.

Immunological study of the antigenic properties of vascular tissue preserved by lyophilization. Folia biol. 7 no.4:258-267 '61.

1. Surgical Department of the First Moscow Medical Institute (Order of Lenin) and Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(BLOOD VESSELS immunol.) (TRANSPLANTATION immunol.)

BILEKO, M.V.; KAPICHENKO, M.; SKRYABINA, E.G.

Comparative immunological study of the antigenic properties
of fresh and lyophilized vascular tissue. Trudy I-go MMI 16:
92-105'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy ana-
tomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. V.V.Kovanov)
Pervogo Moskovskogo onkologicheskogo instituta.
(LYOPHILIZATION OF BLOOD VESSELS)
(BLOOD VESSELS)

L 20125-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m) Pb-1 SSD/AFWL/AMD

ACCESSION NR: AR4039383

S/0299/64/000/008/M022/M022

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 8M132

AUTHOR: Kapichnikov, M. M.; Sushko, N. G.; Skryabina, E. G.;
Surova, N. G.

TITLE: Biological evaluation of preserved bone marrow viability in
an experiment

CITED SOURCE: Sb. III Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i
organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 202-203

TOPIC TAGS: rat, bone marrow, preserved bone marrow, viability,
radiation exposure, radioprotective agent

TRANSLATION: Methods and results of investigating the viability and
biological activity of bone marrow preserved at a temperature ranging
from +3 to -5° are presented. With supravital staining and lumines-
cent microscopy it was established that the number of live bone
marrow cells preserved for periods of 5, 10, and 15 days corresponds
to 73, 52, and 29% respectively. In rats irradiated with 600 r,

Card 1/2

L 20125-65

ACCESSION NR:~ AR4039383

70-75% of the cells survived with intravenous administration of
isologous bone marrow preserved for 1 week.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Contd 2/2

L 43735-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1) WW
ACC NR: AP6030792 SOURCE CODE: UR/C376/66/002/008/1101/1106

AUTHOR: Rutner, Ya. F.; Skryabina, L. P.

ORG: Kuybyshev Polytechnic Institute im. V. V. Kuybyshev (Kuybyshevskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

40B

TITLE: Application of the Wiener-Hopf method to the solution of a ¹⁶boundary value problem for the heat conduction equation

SOURCE: ^{2/}Differentsial'nyye uravneniya, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1101-1106

TOPIC TAGS: Wiener Hopf method, integral transformation, heat conduction equation, boundary value problem, *INTEGRAL TRANSFORM, HEAT CONDUCTION, FOURIER TRANSFORM*

ABSTRACT: The possibility of applying the Wiener-Hopf method of integral transformations to the solution of certain boundary-value problems for the heat conduction equation is considered. The following boundary-value problem for the equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (t > 0) \quad (1)$$

on the half-plane $y \geq 0$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$ with the following initial and boundary conditions

Card 1/2

UDC: 517.947.43

KLEBANOVA, A. A., kand. biolog. nauk; ZAGLUKHINSKAYA, S. B., kand.
biolog. nauk; SKRYABINA, L. S., kand. biolog. nauk

Luminescence method for the study of tuberculosis. Probl. tub.
40 no.5:72-77 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberku-
leza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kandidat medi-
tsinskikh nauk V. F. Chernyshev, zam. dir. po nauchnoy chasti -
prof. D. D. Aseyev)

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)
(FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)

SKRYABINA, L. Ye.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Epidemiology and Statistics
Medicine - Tubercle Bacilli

May/Jun 48

"The Significance of Absence of Tubercle Bacilli in the Flotation Studies of Gastric Contents Obtained by Lavage," M. V. Trius, A. A. Kleanova, L. YE. Skryabina, Dept of experimental Path, Moscow Oblast Sci Res Tuberculosis Inst, 5 pp

"Problemy Tuberkuleza" No 3

Authors have examined 3,661 cases by subject method, most of them suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. In some cases repeated bacterioscopic investigations failed to reveal tubercle bacilli; new method produced positive results in 52% of cases. Epidemiological significance of the discovery of tubercle bacilli in gastric contents by flotation method is considerably less than their discovery by usual method in sputum.

PA 7/49T70

KLĖBANOVA, A.A.; SKRYABINA, L.E.

Combined flotation and inoculation methods. Prob.tuberk., Moskva
No.1:51-55 Jan-Feb 51. (GIML 20:6)

1. Candidate Biological Sciences A.A.Klebanova. 2. Of the Department of Experimental Patology (Head--M.V.Trius), Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director--Prof.F.V. Shebanov).

SKRYABINA, L.Ye.

Comparative diagnostic significance of flotation method in the investigation of gastric lavage and feces. Probl. tuberk., Moskva No.6:58-62 (CIML 21:4)
Nov-Dec 51.

1. Of the Division of Experimental Pathology (Head—M.V. Trius), Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Director—Prof. Y.V. Shebanov).

KLEBANOVA, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SKRYABINA, L.Ye.

Possible errors in examination by the flotation method. Probl.tub. no.6:
63-67 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz otdela eksperimental'noy patologii (zaveduyushchiy M.V.Trius) Moskov-
skogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (di-
rektor - professor F.V.Shebanov). (Tuberculosis--Diagnosis)

SKRYABINA, Yel. L. Y. 2. 3.

A method of distinguishing tubercle bacilli from acid-resistant saprophytes in bacterioscopic research. Prob.tub.no.4:63-68
Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (i.o.direktora N.P. Gurskiy, zam.direktora po nauchnoy chasti-Prof. D.D. Aseyev)

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS, determ.

differentiation from acid resistant saprophytes in bacterioscopy)

(BACTERIA

acid resistant, differentiation of M. tuberc. in bacterioscopy)

SKRYABINA L.YE.
ZAGLUKHINSKAYA, S.B.; SKRYABINA, L.Ye.

Improved set-up for large scale staining of smears and specimens.
Lab.delo 4 no.2:46-47 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniko-dagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kandidat meditsin-
skikh nauk S.B.Zaglukhinskaya) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

KARIBSKAYA, A.V.; SKRYABINA, L.Ye.

Examination of sputum for Mycobacterium tuberculosis and cancer cells in differential diagnosis of cancer and tuberculosis.
Probl.tub. 37 no.5:97-100 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. V.F.Chernyshev, zam.direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof.D.D.Aseyev).
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY - diagnosis)
(LUNG - neoplasms)